

WE WISH YOU, ONE AND ALL,

A Merry Christmas!

—AND—

A Happy New-Year!

C. J. PERCY & SON

Our Home Town Paper.

When the evenin' shade is fallin' at the
endin' o' the day,
An' a feller rests from labor, smokin' at his
pipe o' clay,
There's nothin' does him so much good, be
fortune up or down,
As the little country paper from his
Old Home Town.

It tain't a thing of beauty and its print ain't
always clean,
But it straightens out his temper when a
fellow's feelin' mean.
It takes the wrinkles off his face an' brushes
off the frown,
That little country paper from his
Old Home Town.

It tells of all the parties an' the balls on
Pumpkin Row,
'Bout who spent Sunday with who's girl, an'
how the crops'll grow,
An' how it keeps a feller posted 'bout who's
up an' who's down,
That little country paper from his
Old Home Town.

Now, I like to read the dailies an' the story
papers, too,
An' at times the yaller novels an' some
other trash—don't you?
But when I want some readin' that'll brush
away a frown,
I want the little country paper from my
Old Home Town.
—Denver Post.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—United
States Attorney General Wickersham
has refused to allow war-
rants to be served on John D.
Archbold and other officials of the
Standard Oil Company, in the
case in which the Magnolia Oil
Company of Texas was indicted
by a federal grand jury in Texas
for criminal violation of the Sher-
man law.

It was Wickersham, the attor-
ney general, who stopped impor-
tant suits against the beef trust
immediately upon taking office.
It was Wickersham, the attorney,
(who rendered an opinion up-
holding Ballinger and viciously
attacking Louis R. Glavis,) who
said it was legal for sugar trust
interests to acquire by the ex-
ploitation process 55,000 acres of
rich sugar lands of the Philippines
when the organic law of the is-
lands expressly declares that no
corporation shall be allowed to ac-
quire more than 2,500 acres. It
was Wickersham, the attorney
general, who sanctioned the Taft
administration railroad regulation
bill, later exposed and altered,
containing a joker legalizing the
Southern Pacific-Union Pacific
merger, recently held unlawful by
the Supreme Court. It was Wick-
ersham, the attorney general,
whose suit against the steel trust
is one in equity instead of a crim-
inal prosecution.

Before his appointment as At-
torney General, Mr. Wickersham
was a trust lawyer. For years and
years he had been receiving huge
fees from corporations for inter-
preting the laws, not from the
viewpoint of the welfare of the
people, but from the viewpoint of
the welfare of the trust. Mr.
Wickersham was a member of the

law firm of Strong & Cadwalader.
Congressman Henry T. Rainey
described this firm on the floor of
the House of Representative as
follows:

"The firm of Strong & Cad-
walader is one of these important
New York legal firms to which
great corporations appeal for aid
when they propose to violate the
laws of the land or when they have
violated the laws of the land."

The firm of Strong & Cadwalader,
at the time of Mr. Wickersham's
appointment as attorney general,
represented, among other great
corporations, the sugar trust, and
one of the last things Mr. Wicker-
sham did as a member of the firm
of Strong & Cadwalader, was to
draw down his portion of a sugar
trust fee of something like \$25,000.

Under the Taft administration
it has been impossible for the
government to control the trusts,
because the trusts are bigger than
government.

At last it has been possible to
elect a President without the finan-
cial support of the heads of illegal
trusts, and it is hoped that
President Wilson will be able to
find a man for attorney general
who will be so constructed tem-
peramentally as to feel that million-
aire sugar trust barons who rob
the government and violate the
law ought to be sent to the peni-
tentiary just like a poor man is
sent to the penitentiary when he
violates the law.

Farmer Boys to Columbia.

The Short Course offered by the
Missouri College of Agriculture
has started with an enrollment of
183 students, representing 68 coun-
ties of the State. Six other states
have sent students to this course.
They are, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky,
Arkansas, Colorado and Texas.
One student has come all the way
from Old Mexico to take this course
at Columbia.

Among the counties with the
largest enrollment, St. Louis heads
the list, with Jasper second, Jack-
son third, De Kalb and Pettis tied
for fourth place and Green, Car-
roll, Cooper and Pike in fifth place.
These nine counties are represent-
ed by 58 students. The city of
St. Louis has five, while four have
come from Kansas City.

The second term of the Short
Course will open January 6, 1913.
A large enrollment is expected at
this time. The large corn crop
has kept many farmer boys at
home, who will be on hand when
the corn crop is safely harvested.
The second term will close on
February 21, so as to enable the
men in this course to get back to
their farms before the opening of
spring work. Three other Short
Courses will open on January 6,
1913. They are, the Short Course
for Women, the Short Course in
Dairying, and the special Poultry
Courses. Information in regard to
any of the Short Courses may be
had by writing to the College of
Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Speaker Clark and the Tariff.

"There is one way, and one way
only, for the Democrats to remain
in power; by giving the people
after election what they promised
before election. The people don't
want excuses; they want deeds."

This is Speaker Champ Clark's
idea of what the Democratic party
must do to "make good" and to
be retained in power.

"If there is anything I believe
in strongly," said Mr. Clark, "it
is that promises made to win an
election should be religiously car-
ried out after the election is won."

"Men should say what they
mean and mean what they say; and
they should speak the plain
language of the plain people so
that all may understand. The
voters of the land have a right to
be treated honestly, candidly,
fairly and courageously. They
are entitled to that square deal of
which we hear so much and see so
little."

Robert J. Walker's report on
the tariff remains to this day the
greatest paper on that subject. In
it he laid down this general prin-
ciple: "That high rates should
be on luxuries; the lowest or none
at all on the necessities of life."
That should be the basis of our
revision of the tariff to which we
are solemnly committed.

"The rates should be arranged
so as to produce the maximum of
revenue, while taking from the
ultimate consumers the minimum
of money in the shape of tariff
taxes. That statement may ap-
pear paradoxical, but what it pro-
poses is perfectly feasible. There
is a maximum revenue-producing
tariff rate on each particular item
which can be ascertained, and
which should be ascertained. The
moment the rate on any article
goes above the maximum revenue-
producing rate the revenue begins
to fall off, and the more the rate
is increased the more the revenue
dwindles until it disappears en-
tirely, and the rate becomes pro-
hibitive."

"Such is the case with blankets
nine feet long, worth not over
forty cents per pound, an article
of prime necessity on which the
compound specific and ad valorem
amounts to a tariff tax of between
165 and 182 1-2 per cent.

"Without going into wearisome
details, it is safe to say that three-
fourths of all the tariff rates of the
Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill
are above the maximum revenue-
producing rates and should be re-
duced at least to a competitive
point."

"The truth is that the words 'a
competitive tariff' are more easily
understood than the words 'a tariff
for revenue only.' 'A competitive
tariff' is one which would give
Americans the American market
so long as they sell at fair prices,
but would let in foreign products
if Americans undertake to gouge
Americans. 'A competitive tariff'
would in practice be 'a tariff for
revenue.' The revenue can be in-

creased more frequently by reduc-
ing the rates than by increasing
them.

"The present tariff, if thoroughly
overhauled, could be made to pro-
duce a great deal more revenue
and at the same time not cost the
taxpayers one-fourth of what they
now pay, for under the present
system where one dollar goes into
the federal treasury four or five
dollars go in the pockets of the
tariff barons."

"The rates in a new bill or new
bills should be fully as low as the
rates in the bills which we passed
during this congress, and in some
cases lower."

"All the talk about the Demo-
crats wanting to injure business is
absolutely preposterous."

"What we want to do is to give
every man an equal opportunity
in the race of life, and not pamper
a few at the expense of many.
That plan would foster every legiti-
mate industry in the land and
injure none. That is one way in
which congress can aid in reduc-
ing the exceedingly high cost of
living, which is really the most
pressing, vexatious, and important
problem with which we have to
deal. What the people demand is
cheaper food, cheaper clothing,
cheaper necessities of life general-
ly, and any cuts in tariff rates
which do not accomplish that are
not worth the trouble and labor
of making."

"The revision ought to be made
carefully, scientifically, and in
harmony with Democratic prom-
ises."

Miss Claire Wrote of the Desert.

[Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository.]
Miss Alberta Claire, the girl
from Wyoming, will be seen in
the New Theatre this evening.

Repository has told of her wonder-
ful ride on her broncho, or cow
pony, for 10,000 miles and we
have seen enough of her creden-
tials to be convinced that she rode
the distance. For the Washington
Post Miss Claire wrote a story of
her experience on the great west-
ern desert, from which we take
this:

The Girl from Wyoming rode
over the hill through the soft sand
and into the great desert beyond.

There, in that vast valley, hem-
med in on either side by the
ranges of desert hills, I pulled up
my pony and looked away into
the space, where, even then, the
heat mist was rising over the land.
The awful stillness of the desert
lay over everything. There was
no living thing in sight except the
tiny lizards, an occasional "side
winder," a speck of rattlesnake,
and always the buzzards circling
out over the desert from the foot-
hills beyond, I seemed almost to
hear the silence, so weird and un-
earthly it was.

I urged Bud forward quickly,
but even his hoofs made scarcely
a sound in the soft sand. I rode
steadily all day, stopping only to
give Bud a drink of water when
he needed it.

Just before sundown I found the
camp of my bridgemen near the
railroad, where I intended to
spend the night. There, for the
first time, I saw the wonderful
sunset of the desert, with its beau-
tiful coloring, which even the
burning sand seemed to reflect.

I fed Bud the hay and oats
which had been thrown off the
train for me, and shared the sup-
per of bacon and beans which the
men of the camp had prepared for
themselves. Then as the intense
darkness spread over the land I
rolled up in my saddle blankets,
and, with my saddle for a pillow,
slept peacefully there in the sand.

Next morning, before sunrise, I
was on my way, and the next
night I got to a telegraph opera-
tor's cabin on the railroad near
the Salton Sea—that great inland
sea of brine, which neither man
nor beast can drink from. The
operator knew I was in the desert
and had received orders to watch
for me. Imagine my joy when I
found he had not only hay and
oats for Bud, but a steak and some
watermelon for me! He said the
limited slowed down and dropped
them off that morning for the "girl
from Wyoming," and I've never
had a dinner I enjoyed more, be-
cause it was such a surprise. I
tied Bud's rope to the little cabin,
and slept nearby on a cot in a
freight car.

Just at midnight the headlight
of a fast train, rushing through
the desert, flashed on the pony,

and with the noise of the train,
frightened him, breaking his rope
he ran out into the darkness
through the sand. I jumped up,
and, catching the operator's lan-
tern, I ran after the pony, deaf to
the voice of the man calling me
back and warning me of the hor-
rible death before me should I get
lost in the desert. For two long,
dreary hours I followed the trail
of the picket rope, dragged by the
pony through the sand. As it
went off, up into the hills and the
rocks, I lost it.

Not until then had I given a
thought to myself. Realizing I
could do nothing till daylight, I
resolved to return to the railroad,
but the problem before me was
"How?"

It was then for the first time that
I felt a fear of this great desert,
and the thought flashed through
my mind of the different outfits
that went into the desert never to
return. Just how I reached the
railroad track I never can tell. I
walked into beds of soft quick-
sand, and scrambled out, only to
fall over cactus or sand dunes.
Even yet a cold chill strikes me
when I think of it.

When I finally arrived at the
station, the operator was at his
key, very much excited, but
thankful, and sending word over
the wire to Yuma of my safe re-
turn, as he had wired them earlier
of my fool-hardy trick.

Next morning we received word
that my pony had back trailed
and was at a small mining camp
16 miles up the line. I walked the
ties for that distance, found my
pony, and rode him back to the
operator's station.

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